

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME XIV.—NO. 1.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## PROTESTANT

Tribute to Archbishop John Ireland and the Catholic Church.

Country Needs the Restraining, Conservative Influence They Exercise.

Never Was There Greater Need For the Church in This Country.

A DAY OVER WHICH ALL REJOICE

The following is an excerpt from a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Ireland and the church which appears in the last issue of the Bellman, a non-Catholic paper published at Minneapolis. It was written with reference to the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Paul Cathedral. After referring to the many distinguished clergymen present, the Bellman says:

Towering over all by reason of his distinguished personality, his rank in the church, his signal ability and his strong position in the regard and affection of the people of the Northwest, irrespective of religious belief, was Archbishop Ireland, exalted with fine zeal for God and humanity, proud in the realization of a long cherished dream, yet humble in the sincere acknowledgement that only through the beneficent goodness of the Most High, to whom alone he ascribed all success, could his great church have accomplished its magnificent work. It was not only the greatest day in the history of the Catholics of the Northwest, it was more—a day to rejoice all those who believe in and hope for the ultimate victory on earth of the principles of the gospel. Well might the loyal and devout Catholics feel proud of the great demonstration, yet there was occasion also for the liberal spirited Protestant to join in the glorification of the event; it marked not alone a Catholic but a Christian triumph in its broadest and best sense.

The Bellman is a Protestant technically, perhaps a "heretic," although the word seems harsh when considered in connection with the spirit of religious toleration and freedom which finds expression in the Northwest under the leadership of such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Cotter, Bishop McGolrick, Bishop Schubach and other clergy of Catholic faith. Nevertheless when the splendid achievements of the Catholic church, both spiritual and material, are considered, the Bellman bows in reverent and respectful admiration to the great religious organization which celebrated with such fitting honor and such devout fervor the laying of the corner stone of its St. Paul Cathedral. There are those who affect to see in the might and power of this grand organization, which bears the banner of the cross, a menace to American institutions; a temporal allegiance to an alien power which may demand from American citizenship such sacrifices as are incompatible with true fidelity to the State. This sentiment, once more prevalent than it now happily is, occasionally finds expression from Protestant pulpits. It is unworthy and un-Christian. Whatever may be the attitude of the Catholic church toward the State in other countries and whatever may be the individual expression of this attitude in portions of our own land, this we of the Northwest know, for by their works we judge them, these brothers of the Catholic faith, that no truer or better Americans, no more praiseworthy citizens, nor followers of a more exalted standard of living exist among us than the faithful adherents of this church.

We can not recognize any distinction between Catholic and Protestant in the discharge of the citizen's duty to his country. If there be any, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of the former. In the upbuilding of the Northwest the Catholic has done at least an equal share. In all that contributes to the better and nobler ambitions of humanity; to charity, to the care of the orphan, to the comfort of the distressed, and the peace of the soul, where shall we justly place the Catholic church but in the very front rank of human agencies directed toward the development of divine beneficence? The narrowness of soul, the smallness of mind that would detract by distrust and doubt from the splendid achievements accomplished through the Catholic faith by its priests and laymen, must be pitiful indeed not to be able to recognize that an underlying spirit of humility and true righteousness is the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

The eminent and honored prelate also said: "America in its turn needs religion; it needs good and virtuous men and women, loyal and trustworthy citizens." He might also have added that America needs the Catholic church. Never in the history of this land was there greater need than now for the great restraining, conservative influence which that church is able to exercise upon the wayward spirit of the nation. It is doing what no other religious body of less inflexible standards and inferior power of organization can attempt to do successfully; a service to mankind the value of which is beyond all power of estimation. It stands immovably in a world of mutable,

changing purposes, pointing steadily to the value of law, discipline and order; proclaiming the beauty and worth of self-sacrifice and service; teaching the lessons of obedience and humility. With its strong arm it gently but firmly restrains its people from following the dangerous paths which lead to chaos and bids them find their anchor for the present and hope for the future in the quiet and sanctity of the church's influence.

The Protestant as well as the Catholic has reason to be gratified by the evident growth and prosperity of the church as indicated by the erection of St. Paul's noble Cathedral. As for Archbishop John Ireland, we of a somewhat different faith will not consent to be non-participants in the satisfaction which the contemplation of such a character affords humanity. We must insist that he belongs to us also—is of us a part of the same national family. He is a citizen, as we are. In the nation, if not in the church, we share the benefits of his tolerant good will toward mankind, the results of his devotion to the cause of humanity, the value of his example, the healthful influence of his optimism and the inspiration of his soul sound cause. We who are not of his church, yet within reach of his benign influence, acknowledge the power for good which he exerts and his exalted and ennobling standard of citizenship. We honor the great churchman, rejoice in the success of his efforts and join fervently in the hope that he may long be spared to carry forward the work of the Master whom he valiantly serves.

WALTER P. LINCOLN

Succeeds Charles A. Wilson as Judge of County Court.

Gov. Beekham has appointed Hon. Walter P. Lincoln Judge of the Jefferson County Court to succeed



Judge Charles A. Wilson, and upon all sides the appointment was received with expressions of approval. Judge Lincoln is a native of this city, a graduate of St. Xavier's College and the best law schools of the country, and his standing among the legal fraternity and in society circles is the highest. Since coming to the bar in Louisville Judge Lincoln has shown a capacity for labor, combined with ability and high character, which makes his acceptance of the County Judgeship a guarantee that it will be filled with credit to himself and benefit to the county. Judge Wilson made an enviable record and retires from the bench enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who had business in the court.

## KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

They Will Have Big Day at the White City July 31.

Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Catholic Woman's Club on Walnut street there was a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the recently organized Advisory Board of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America. The object of the meeting was to complete the programme for the annual celebration of the local branches of the order, which takes place at the White City on Wednesday, July 31. This Advisory Board was formed to assist all branches in this city and to take charge of the entertainment of the State convention that meets here next year, and therefore the proceeds realized from this celebration will be set aside for a special expense and amusement fund.

Though organized less than two months the board has done much toward bringing the branches together. Reports of the different committees were read at the meeting and a number of short addresses relative to the future work of the board were made by Chairman Thomas D. Claire, Col. John Rudd, Thomas Keenan and others. It was decided to hold the next meeting on July 10 in Robinson's Hall, Seventeenth and Main streets, when definite action will be taken on several questions now pending before committees.

NICHOLAS SCHMITT STRICKEN.

Nicholas Schmitt, a stalmaker and well-known German resident of this city, died at his home early Sunday morning from internal hemorrhages, with which he has been suffering for some time. Mr. Schmitt was born in Germany forty-six years ago, coming to this city when still a very young man. Surviving him are his widow and four children, Misses Freda and Nellie and Oscar and Prof. Leo Schmitt, organist at St. Patrick's church. The funeral took place Tuesday from St. Anthony's church.

## WAR WITH JAPS

Is Not Among the Improbabilities Within the Next Few Years.

Ambitious Yellow Race Would Like to Have Philippines.

England of Course Is In Sympathy With Our Prospective Foe.

WOULD MEAN PROLONGED CONFLICT

During the war between Russia and Japan the Kentucky Irish American frequently appealed to the American people to take sides with our old friend Russia, which had befriended us during the Revolution. Beside this the Russians are Christians, and the Japanese are Pagans and yellow devils of a race which hates the Christian and the Caucasian. Eminent statesmen pointed out the danger of allowing the yellow race to gain supremacy over the Russians. However, for the sake of trade and to help out a lot of counterfeit missionaries the American people, through the influence of the British press, was constrained to take sides in favor of the Japanese. Now the Japs threaten to come over here and take this country. They may make terms with the Chinese, and if they do they will come pretty near wiping up the earth with their fanatical hordes. It would be a good thing if they do come over here for them to begin on the New York Board of Trade and a lot of British sympathizers in the metropolis. The English Government, which drew the United States into favoring Japan in the late war, is now in sympathy with Japan, and its leading statesmen declare that the United States should surrender the Phillipine Islands to the yellow race. They want to turn over a Christian nation to a set of yellow devils without morals, manners or decency.

War between the United States and Japan is not improbable, though some people affect to believe otherwise. Japan's national ambitions and activities have greatly widened, and new forces set in motion by them already have produced friction between American and Japanese interests in several widely distant localities. As yet the more serious instances remain in comparative obscurity, known only to a specially interested few, and nursed in diplomatic cabinets, while those which have been actively discussed belong properly in the pin-prick class. But these have served to draw the attention of the world, giving rise to endless speculation on the possibility of war between Japan and the United States, until today many Americans are seriously asking: "What can Japan really do to us?" And while it will probably suffer periodical lapses, this question will grow more insistent as the years pass, and may one day demand a practical answer of the nation. It is evident that the problem contains various elements; those of time, place and collateral physical conditions. In respect to place, the scene of such conflict seems to be inexorably limited, except minor manifestations, to the Pacific ocean and countries contiguous to it.

Just think of it! Should war begin the United States would be placed by its circumstances on the defensive and be confronted by the problem of protecting her possessions in the Pacific. Japan's chief effort would naturally be directed against the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut our lines of communication with the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to cut

## JAMES GREENE

425, 427 AND 429 EAST MARKET STREET.

Furniture,  
Carpets, Rugs,  
Stoves, Ranges

LOWEST PRICES  
BEST TERMS

Homes Furnished Complete

Now is the time to take up the house furnishing question. Come in and let us show you the many features of our immense assortment. We think we can convince you that it is to your advantage to purchase here. We would invite your special attention to our stock of Carpets which range in quality from the cheapest Ingrain to the finest velvet.

If you will visit our store you will readily realize that there will always be found the best values at Greene's. Satisfaction of the kind that satisfies marks every transaction. In fact, we don't consider a deal closed unless the customer is absolutely satisfied.

Fully prepared to furnish your home, we can safely say a larger, finer or more varied stock can not be found. When you buy from us you have the satisfaction of knowing that every article is exactly as represented, made in the most substantial manner, finish and design perfect.

M. J. GATHOF & BROS.  
EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Dry Goods,  
Shoes,  
Ladies' Suits,  
Cloaks, Hats,  
Men's Furnishings.

HOME PHONE 3973.

CUMB. PHONE 2660-2.

Frank A. Menne Factory,

National Candy Company.

Manufacturers of  
EAGLE BRAND CONFECTIONS.



WENZEL AND MAIN STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agents for TODD and KENYON Buildings.

O'REILLY & SNYDER  
REAL ESTATE and  
FIRE INSURANCE...  
LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

Home Phone 1214.  
Cumb Main 1214.

Offices, Todd Bldg.

By reason of being out of the high rent district  
we are able to SAVE YOU A DOLLAR on each  
pair of shoes you buy  
\$4.00 Values for \$3.00  
\$3.50 Values for \$2.50

Haager Shoe Store  
307 WEST JEFFERSON.

Stables in Season.

Milk, Butter and Cream

Southern Creamery  
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS.

340 WEST AVE.

ONE 2378.

J. D. POWERS, President.

MATT O'DOBERTY, 1st Vice President.

DARWIN W. JOHNSON, Sec-Treas.

# Commonwealth Life Insurance Company.

HOME OFFICE 308 W. CHESTNUT ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Every Kentuckian and Especially Every Irish Kentuckian  
SHOULD PATRONIZE THE COMMONWEALTH

As it is not only a HOME COMPANY but its Participating Guaranteed Dividend Policy is the most liberal contract that is issued by any company, it being virtually a PARTICIPATING POLICY sold at NON-PARTICIPATING rates.

If you are thinking of taking out any insurance you cannot afford not to investigate this contract.

ADDRESS THE SECRETARY.

## IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.

### The Important Part They Played in Settling This Country and in Securing Its Independence.

The prominent part which the Irish statements: "No complete memorial has been transmitted of the emigrations that took place from Europe to America, but from the few illustrative facts that are actually preserved they seem to have been amazingly copious." In the years 1771-72, the number of emigrants to America from Ireland alone amounts to 175,500. Almost all of them emigrated at their own charge; a great majority of them were persons employed in the linen manufacture, or farmers possessed of some property which they converted into money and carried with them. Within the first fortnight of August, 1775, there arrived at Philadelphia 3,500 immigrants from Ireland, and from the same document which recorded this circumstance it appears that vessels were arriving every month freighted with immigrants from Holland, Germany, and especially from Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. As most of the immigrants, and particularly those from Ireland and Scotland, were personally discontented with their treatment in Europe, their accession to the colonial population, it might reasonably be supposed, had no tendency to diminish or counteract the hostile sentiments toward Britain which were daily gathering force in America. These Irish immigrants did not settle down in the cities, but pushed out into the wilderness to make homes for themselves, and the Pennsylvania authorities complained that they fomented trouble with the Indian tribes by their disposition to intrude on the Indian hunting ground in their search for lands. From Pennsylvania they pushed down into the Valley of Virginia and many settled in the Carolinas.

The struggle for American independence had no more strenuous supporters than the Irish-born and Irish-descended colonists of that time. Before a committee of the British House of Commons on the conduct of the American war, of which Edmund Burke was a member, Major Gen. Robertson, who had served in America for twenty-four years, when asked by Burke "How are the Provincial corps composed? are they mostly Americans or emigrants from the various nations of Europe?" General Robertson's answer was: "Some corps mostly natives; the greatest number such as can be got. \*\*\* General Lee (Charles) informed me that half the rebel continental (regular) army were from Ireland." The Irish names in the register of Revolutionary soldiers published by the State of New Jersey in 1782 shows a remarkable number of Irish names.

Not only in the rank and file of Washington's army, but among the most distinguished officers were men of Irish birth, of Irish descent. Generals Anthony Wayne, Henry Knox, and Edward Hank, Washington's Adjutant General, were sons of Irish parents. Generals Walter Stuart, William Thompson and William Irvine were born in Ireland, as was John Barry, the first Commodore of the American navy. General Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec, was born at Conroy Castle, near Ratho, in County Donegal. On the news of his death Sir Henry Newhaven appeared in the Irish Parliament in full mourning, and when General Montgomery's wife visited Ireland she was visited by the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont. General John Sullivan and his two brothers, Daniel and Ebenezer, were among the most distinguished Revolutionary soldiers, and Daniel Webster used to take pleasure in imitating the rich brogue of General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, who was the son of one of the oldest Irish colonists of New Hampshire.

Some time before the Revolutionary war there had been formed by the Irish settlers "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," where Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers and Episcopalian were united as a band of brothers. In the year 1766 the Gloucester Fox-hunting Club was instituted and continued its meetings till 1818. Many of its members were also members of the Sons of St. Patrick, and from the two associations was formed the "first troop of Pennsylvania cavalry," of which General Washington said: "Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me."

Until the flames of the war broke out the objects of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were purely social and convivial. They met

## LOOK!

Any Lady or Child can make Old Furniture look like new with "FLOOR FIX", and it is made in all colors.

### FLOOR-FIX FOR FLOORS.



LOUISVILLE VARNISH CO.  
LOUISVILLE.

FOR SALE BY

There is nothing made that will finish a floor as well as "FLOOR FIX" and the best of it is anyone can apply it.

Cost but a trifle. For sale by local dealers.

MADE BY

LOUISVILLE VARNISH COMPANY, Inc.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## C. B. THOMPSON,

### FLORIST.

ROSEBUDS A  
SPECIALTY.



FLORAL  
DESIGNS.

BOTH TELEPHONES 1050.

All orders receive prompt attention  
and satisfaction guaranteed

632 FOURTH AVE.

HARRY B. DRIVER, President

WALTER RATCLIFFE, Secretary

## DOMESTIC LAUNDRY COMPANY.

### HIGH GRADE LAUNDRY WORK.

Our method of laundering gives a finish not equaled by any laundry in the city.

BOTH PHONES 1720

517 FIFTH STREET.

HOME PHONE 1805.

## Sam. L. Robertson,

### Granitoid and Cement Paving

Concrete Construction and Fireproofing.

Office and Residence 2312 Griffiths Ave., Louisville.

DR. J. T. CHAWK,

Veterinary Infirmary and  
Horse Shoeing Forge.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL HORSE SHOEING

Horses Called For and Delivered.

Both Phones 2399.

Office 1007 W. Broadway. FORGE, 913-915 SEVENTH ST.

FINE WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

AL. KOLB,

345 West Green Street.

CIGARS.

LIQUORE.

# Every First Class Cafe Sells Fehr's Famous



## In Wood or Glass.

Cumb. Phone 467.

Home Phone 467.

J. G. SEELBACH.

H. M. SECOR.

## Clayton ..Hotel..

A Modern, First-Class Hotel at Moderate Prices.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Sample Rooms. Shower Baths

COR. THIRD AVENUE AND MAIN STREET.

## F. B. HORSTMAN,

DEALER IN

### FANCY GROCERIES CHOICE WINES and LIQUORS

All the Leading Brands of Wines and  
Liquors. Full Line of Imported and  
Domestic Cigars. Give me a call.

S: W. COR. FIFTH AND GREEN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIREWORKS.

### HENRY MASON, BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM PARLOR.

Parties and Picnics Furnished on Short Notice. Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Rolls.  
CUMB. PHONE South 453-4.

Ice Cream Delivered to all Parts of the City.

### CHURCH BELLS.

St. Patrick's Was Among First  
Introduced by Christian  
Church.

The Oldest and Most Authentic  
Relic of Irish Metal  
Work.

Made in the Fifth Century, and  
Weighs Only a Few  
Ounces.

ASSOCIATIONS MADE THEM PRECIOUS

It was the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian church, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Layard records, having found some in the palace of Nimroud. The first Christian bells, like Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces, and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached in Moscow with 198 tons of beautifully enriched work, a strange contrast to the humble "Clogan-edhacta Patraic," or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of six inches high by five inches broad, four inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, beat into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazened or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 532.

Such as this were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and advancing art soon claimed the bells to work on, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect resonance. We are fortunate enough to have on loan the finest example in the Bangor bell of what the craft of bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many other famous bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the church loved these ancient bells and their associations rendered them most precious. They must be preserved, and the far famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and brought the national art, then in the zenith

of its perfection, to bear on the "cases" to hold them, called "shrines," and by far the most beautiful of all was that for the bell of the great patron saint of Ireland.

The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their creations. With an independence of thought they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the stone roofed churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see in the reliquaries or shrines another master thought, repeated nowhere else, and these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few found a resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

The "shrine" was made to enclose the rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donell McAuley, whose name is given in the inscription, filled the see of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamental parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is adorned with silver gilt plated, and knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with scrolls, some in alto-relievo and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been handed down from custodian to custodian, generally of the same family.

#### MAKES LAST ROUTE.

John C. Brady, for years past a well known letter carrier of the West End, succumbed Thursday night to the ravages of consumption, from which he had long been a sufferer. Before entering the postal service he was a clerk at Avery & Sons, and among his wide circle of acquaintances was held in high esteem. The little five-year-old daughter is the only survivor, his wife having died three years ago. Funeral services were held at St. Patrick's church Saturday afternoon and were attended by many sorrowing friends.

#### COMPETENT MUSIC INSTRUCTOR.

In another column will be found the card and prices of Prof. Constantine Kollros, to which we would call attention. Prof. Kollros is recognized as one of the most competent music teachers in Louisville, and parents would do well to send their children to him for lessons. For many years he has been the musical instructor at St. Xavier's College and director of the choir at St. Anthony's church, where his son, Leo Kollros, the well known piano teacher, is the organist.

### TRADITION.

Says That Ghosts Ride Through  
Numerous Sections of  
Ireland.

Very Pretty Legend About the  
Ill-Fated Lord Edward  
Fitzgerald.

Spectral Earl of Kildare Said  
to Yet Drive Across the  
Curragh.

HAPPENS EVERY SEVEN YEARS

People are so much accustomed to hear of ghosts walking or rather gliding that it may be as well to call attention to the fact that in quite a number of the ancestral homes of Ireland the supernatural visitors make a point of either riding or driving. There is the spectral Earl of Kildare, ancestor of the young Duke of Leinster, who at the end of every seventh year rides across the famous Curragh, where the race course and the military camp are, carrying a silver cup in his right hand, and holding the reins in his left. He is mounted on a snow white charger whose shoes are of solid silver, and the tradition insists that should the horse at any time appear with his silver shoes worn out, either an Earl of Kildare or member of the Fitzgerald family, of which he is the chief, will annihilate all the enemies of Ireland.

It is declared that Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the ill-fated son of the twentieth Earl of Kildare and first Duke of Leinster, caught sight of this ghostly apparition and imagined that the silver shoes were worn out, and that it was this which led him to the field of '98, which resulted in his arrest and his death in prison from his wounds. His widow, famous Pamela, who is generally believed to have been a half-sister of King Louis Philippe, afterward married Mr. Pitcairn, the American Consul at Hamburg. Further tradition concerning the spectral Earl of Kildare goes to show that if he should appear without the silver cup in his right hand it would be an omen that the line of Fitzgeralds would shortly afterward become extinct.

#### CURES CROUP.

Turpentine is one of the best remedies for croup. A piece of flannel should be saturated with it, and placed on the child's throat and chest.

## GERMAN BANK

Capital, \$250,000  
Surplus, \$440,000

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

## GEO. LOOMS, CARRIAGES.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.  
Carriages Stored at Reasonable Rates.

324, 326, 328 and 330 FIRST ST.

LOUISVILLE, KY.





# A Business Builder!

TRADE'S COUNCIL

The Above Label  
ON YOUR  
Printed Matter  
WILL MAKE DIVIDENDS.

## The Best Family ICED TEA

And for making it in its best form try our special black, green or mixed tea at

45c

Also phone us a trial order for Mulloy's Special Freshly Roasted Coffee, 3 lbs. for

50c

**MULLOY, COFFEE ROASTER.**  
614 W. MARKET STREET.



Home Phone 1323.

## The Chas. A. Rogers Book Co.

PRAYER BOOKS AND ROSARIES  
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE

Give us a call and inspect our line of goods. They are the finest of their kind in the city.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND RELIGIOUS ARTICLES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

434 W. Jefferson Street.

## "QUICK MEAL" GAS RANGES



For many years the "Quick Meal" has been universally acknowledged as the best gas range in the market. They cook quickly, bake excellently and on account of their patent sir burners consume less gas than any other. They are more easily cleaned and are made to last. The new improvement's this year will keep it in the front rank. Having made our 1907 contract before the advance in prices of all iron goods we are able to sell at old prices.

**GEHER & SON,**  
217 MARKET STREET, NEAR SECOND.

## NOW

Is the time for  
WEDDING  
INVITATIONS

See us for styles  
and prices.

KENTUCKY IRISH  
AMERICAN

335-337 West Green Street

Home Phone 946.

## FOR Furniture

Of all kinds,  
at the lowest prices.

Go to

**WM. F. MAYER,**  
419 W. MARKET STREET.

**UNION ICE CREAM CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE ICE CREAM  
AND SHERBET.**

We have our own dairy and ice plant and we separate our own cream. This enables us to put a better cream on the market at a lower price than our competitors.

627-633 EIGHTH ST.

An easy way of cleaning a stove pipe is to place a piece of zinc on hot coals in the grate. The vapor arising from this will carry off the soot by chemical decomposition.

## HIBERNIANS.

What They Have Been Doing  
the Past Week—General  
News Notes.

The report of the meeting of Division 2 will appear next week.

Division 3 is working hard for the gold prize offered for the sale of tickets.

The Sunday meetings of Minnesota divisions have been postponed until September.

There was no meeting of Division 3 Thursday night on account of the national holiday.

Division 6 and the Ladies' Auxiliary each had booths at the fair held in aid of St. Cecilia's church in Syracuse last week.

Irish athletic games, a great meeting at night and features along race lines will be introduced by Baltimore Hibernians at the annual celebration next month.

National Vice President Regan, accompanied by State and county officers, visited Cahilltown, Minn., and conducted the installation for the division there.

Big Tim Sullivan and Edward Cradick form the nucleus of a tug-of-war team that will be hard to beat. But there are those in Division 4 who say they will just run away with the team from Division 1.

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary was well attended Wednesday night, and the visiting committee received every assurance of assistance for the coming celebration, in which the ladies are taking much interest.

The announcement of the teams that will represent Mackin Council and Division 1 in the relay race is awaited with considerable interest. Each has a number of fast sprinters among the younger members and a spirited race is anticipated.

All the divisions in Denver combined for an appropriate celebration of the nation's birthday. A patriotic programme, good music, games and sports with prizes, dancing and special features for children, made the day one long to be remembered.

It is hinted that out on the commons in the West End men are practicing every night for the Irish games to take place at Ninewells Park on July 22. Roger Nohalty is giving instruction to several and is determined that his section will secure its share of the honors.

Willmar, Minn., has now a flourishing auxiliary, just instituted by the State officers. The new organization starts out with Rev. Fr. Muller for chaplain and good prospects for future growth. Many beyond the age limit displayed the true Irish spirit and became honorary members.

The Emerald wants all New Hampshire Hibernians to follow the example set by Division 1 at Manchester. After the initiation of thirty members there was an entertainment and smoke talk, when the new additions were fully informed as to their duties and obligations to the order.

There should be an earnest rivalry between the four divisions to see which can do most for the annual celebration. Members have now an excellent opportunity to create a nice fund with which to entertain the next State convention. Every one with a little effort dispose of at least two books of tickets.

Division 4 meets next Wednesday night and will then decide whether or not to move into the hall across the street from the Liederkrantz. All the officers will be present, and a visit will be made the division by the General Committee arranging for the field day. President McGinn hopes there will be a big attendance.

Division 1 will meet next Friday night and it is hoped all members in the city will be present to hear the reports and decide what events the division will enter in the Irish national games. There are several candidates to be obligated that night and the officers are anxious that there be a good gathering to receive them.

### THE BEST BILL YET.

The best bill of free vaudeville that has yet been seen at the White City will be offered next week. Prof. Ricci's famous Italian band of fifty pieces has been engaged, and there will be two big turns added to the free bill. One of these is the Okabe Japanese family of Japan, and the other is the Five Malverns, sensational circus performers. Mme. Ettole's "high school horse," and Prof. Vinnell's "boxing stallions," which are making a big hit at the park this week, have been re-engaged. The attendance this week at the White City was tremendous, and everybody seemed much pleased with the numerous attractions to be seen there.

### PRIVATE PICNIC.

The following jolly party, with Mrs. Charles Cutler as chaperone, held a private picnic at Richards' Woods on the Brownsboro road: Misses Helen and Effie Resch, Tessie Michael, Nellie Mae Cutler, Mary H. Ridge, Ella May Pitt, Ophelia Bender, Marie Heverin, Margaret G. Hennessy, Gertrude Veeneman, Lula McCullough, Avie Netherland, Rose Watson and Catherine Mazzoni; Messrs. Henry Michael, Joe and Charles Mazzoni, Woody Mattingly, Will Cannon, Harry and Alex. Veeneman, Fred Bender, Jerry Driscoll, S. O. Riste, Fred Hinckel, Larry Stevens, John R. T. Hennessy, Henry Schulz, Coleman Ridge and G. S. Knapp.

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee of the Catholic Knights of America will hold its regular monthly meeting next Friday night at St. Mary's Hall, when all delegates are urged to attend. Reports will be submitted for a union celebration of all the branches and initial steps will be taken looking toward the entertainment of the State convention.

### LITTLE WAS DOING.

This being Fourth of July week and many of the members off for the holiday or arranging for its celebra-

## SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

### A. O. H.

DIVISION 1.  
Meets on the Second and Fourth Friday Evenings of Each Month.  
President—Thomas D. Cline.  
Vice President—James J. Kilkeely.  
Recording Secretary—Thomas Keegan, Jr.  
Financial Secretary—P. J. Cusick.  
Treasurer—Charles J. Finegan.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Doran.

DIVISION 2.  
Meets on the First and Third Friday Evenings of Each Month.  
President—Con J. Ford.  
Vice President—Dan McKenna.  
Treasurer—Owen Kilran.  
Recording Secretary—Joseph T. Lynch.  
Financial Secretary—John T. Keane.

DIVISION 3.  
Meets on the First and Third Thursday Evenings of Each Month, Northeast corner of Seventeenth and Main.

President—James Coleman.  
Vice President—Phil Cavanaugh.  
Recording Secretary—John Morris.  
Financial Secretary—John Hession, 1714 Baird street.

Treasurer—Daniel J. Dougherty.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Noon.

DIVISION 4.  
Meets on the Second and Fourth Wednesday Evenings of Each Month.  
President—Joseph P. McGinn.  
Vice President—Stephen J. McElroy.  
Recording Secretary—Frank P. Burke.

Financial Secretary—K. E. O'Sullivan, 1520 Seventh street.

Treasurer—Joseph L. Lenahan.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Mitchell.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—William Ansbro.

DIVISION 1, JEFFERSONVILLE.

Meets on the First and Third Tuesdays at Pfau's Hall.  
County President—Louis Constantine.

President—John Kennedy.  
Vice President—B. R. Coyle.

Recording Secretary—T. O'Hern.  
Financial Secretary—J. E. Murphy.

Treasurer—Michael Kinney.

Marshall—M. Garrity.

Banner Bearer—J. G. Cole.

Y. M. I.

MACKIN COUNCIL, 205.

Meets Tuesday Evening at Club House, 530 Twenty-sixth Street.

President—Ben J. Sand.

First Vice President—John T. Kennedy.

Second Vice President—Frank Lanahan.

Recording Secretary—Ben Reed.

Financial Secretary—Frank G. Adams, 2141 Rowan street.

Corresponding Secretary—Joseph J. Hancock.

Treasurer—Daniel W. Weber.

Marshal—John Humphrey.

Outside Sentinel—Adolphus Andriot.

Inside Sentinel—George Bartsch.

tion, there was but little doing at the meeting of Mackin Council. Outside there was but little doing at the meeting of Mackin Council. Outside the routine business was transacted, the only matter of interest being the sunset excursion for this evening, the next excursion for this evening, the committee reported that a pleasant trip was assured.

CAN SUPPLY ALL.

The Parkland Market, now owned by William J. Norton and managed by his daughter and son, Miss Margaret and Will Norton, presents a busy scene daily. For nearly weeks in the wholesale grocery and coffee trade, Mr. Norton has acquired a knowledge of the business that few men possess, which is apparent throughout the market, which is stocked with a supply of choice groceries, meats and vegetables sufficient to supply almost the entire West End. After spending years on the road Mr. Norton was glad to engage in business here and be at home with his family. In his daughter, who is the book-keeper and looks after the lady patrons, he has a valuable assistant, and together with his son the three are certain to succeed.

THEIR FIRST FEST.

The Progressive Aid Society, composed of a number of our leading German citizens and organized for the purpose of promulgating charitable undertakings in the southeastern part of the city, will entertain the public with a picnic and bratwurst fest at Phoenix Hall on Tuesday, August 13, that will surpass anything of the kind ever given here.

A large sale of tickets is already reported and a splendid programme of amusements will be arranged. As this is their first appeal for public favor the Progressives promise their friends a day they will not soon forget.

TRINITY COUNCIL.

Tuesday night there was a fair attendance at the meeting of Trinity Council and quite an amount of business was transacted.

The members showed much interest in the proposed Owensboro excursion and will do their share for its success.

Next Tuesday there will be an election for three delegates to the Grand Council,

when a large vote and spirited contest may be looked for. Several satisfactory reports were received, showing that the council is making steady progress.

GENEROUS TO KNIGHTS.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Ann Hamilton Bailey, of Linden boulevard, the Knights of Columbus Permanent Home Building Company has come into a desirable piece of property valued between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The property, which comprises twenty-five feet, is immediately west of and adjoining that recently purchased on Olive street. This donation gives the Building Company a holding of seventy-five feet of valuable ground in the most central and accessible portion of St. Louis and not far removed from Grand avenue.

IRELAND.

Record of the Most Important of the Recent Events Collected From Exchanges.

Information has been received at the Department of Agriculture that the potato blight has already appeared in several counties.

Right Rev. Monsignor Smullen, Vicar General of Enniskillen, has been appointed Dean of Clogher, succeeding the late lamented Father Bermingham.

The Ring Irish College at Dungarven, County Waterford, whose initial effort proved so successful last year, resumed work last Tuesday with an enlarged teaching staff.

While returning from a wedding a Westport car owner named McCormack was thrown from his car and sustained such serious injuries that he died two days later.

The gathering that ushered in Irish language week in Dublin was far larger and more impressive than any of its predecessors, and showed clearly the forward strides that the cause has made.

The outbreak of typhus fever which took place a few weeks ago in Newry, and which has caused the death of over half a dozen persons, including the late Dr. O'Farrell, seems to be on the increase.

His Holiness the Pope has approved of the selection of the Right Rev. Monsignor McHugh, of Strabane, to fill the vacancy in the diocese of Derry caused by the death of the late Dr. O'Doherty.

County Limerick is in a critical condition. Judge Adams at the recent opening of the Quarter Sessions County Court congratulated the grand jury on the perfect peace, tranquility and order that prevails throughout the county.

The heir presumptive to the Irish earldom of Clanricarde is Lord Sligo, now seventy-six years of age. Lord Sligo takes great pleasure in reviving old Irish names for his children, his three daughters being the Ladies Eileen Agatha, Moya Melisende, and Doreen Gertrude Brown. No Birdies or Dasies or Angelines are known in the Sligo family.

Peter Mooney, a young laborer residing at Largy, while cycling at Drumcondra, lost control of his machine and fell on to the roadway, his head striking the ground with much force, with the result that he received terrible injuries. His wounds were dressed and he was removed to the hospital at Ardee, where he lies in a precarious condition.

In North of Ireland circles much regret is expressed at the unexpected death of Patrick A. Mooney, editor and proprietor of the Donegal Independent. While walking with his wife Mooney took suddenly ill and had scarcely arrived home before he relapsed into unconsciousness and died. Deceased took an active part in the political movement locally, and after the passing of the local government act was elected Chairman of the District Council. Much sympathy is felt for his afflicted widow.

The body of a young man named Patrick Casey was found dead on the roadside near Ballinlough. The deceased, who was of robust physique, and aged about thirty years, on the night of his death was returning from Ballinlough to his home, which is but a short distance from the town. Apparently he became weak and lay on the roadside, where his lifeless body was discovered within a distance of thirty yards from his residence. A coroner's inquest was held at which a verdict of heart failure, accelerated by exposure, was returned. The deceased, who was in well-to-do circumstances, leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his loss.

FONTAINE FERRY FEATURES.

FONTAINE FERRY Park patrons should be well pleased with the offerings at the Hopkins Pavilion next week. Heading the programme will be the eight Vassar Girls, invariably remembered here from their appearance at the winter vaudeville house the past season. The young women are pretty and talented. Vocal and instrumental music are part of their accomplishments, and their electric dance is a spectacular offering that has few superiors in the varieties. The remainder of the bill is a group of varied attractions that promise well, and on a par will be the attractions to be seen out in the park. The thousands of people who had the pleasure of witnessing the magnificent fireworks display on the evening of the Fourth will be glad to hear that another one of these displays will be given next Saturday.

## IRISH REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Brief Sketches of Some of the Most Prominent Who Sacrificed Life and Fortune For American Liberty and Freedom.

The Louisville  
Anzeiger Co.'s  
Printing Department  
is complete,  
Including German and English  
Linotype Composition  
for the Trade

What did the Irish do to gain American independence that they should celebrate the Fourth of July? is a question asked only by those not familiar with American history and its most important and trying period, the war of the Revolution. To give in detail the part played by Irishmen and their children in war, in council, in sacrifice and self-denial to gain American independence, would require more space than can be spared in a newspaper. We give brief sketches of the more prominent actively engaged in the field during the Revolution, passing over the hundreds of subordinate officers and privates in the ranks. Even these sketches may convince some that the Irish were in front, start to finish, and did something to make the Fourth of July the one great day of a great people.

General Richard Montgomery was born in Ireland in 1736. Entered the British army at the age of eighteen, serving through the French and Indian war in the Colonies and Canada with such courage that when peace was declared he held the commission of Colonel, though only twenty-three years of age. He traveled in Europe for several years, and in 1772, sympathizing with the American colonies in their protests against injustice, he resigned his commission in the British army and came to this country, finally settling on a farm in Dutchess County, N. Y. He was a member of the first Provincial Convention of New York, in 1775, after the battle of Lexington; upheld and urged the cause of the Revolution and, because of his military experience, was foremost in organizing troops. He was one of the first eight Brigadier Generals appointed by Congress. The importance Canada as a basis of British operations was early realized, and its invasion and the capture of the principal posts was determined upon. Two forces, one under Montgomery, the other under Arnold, were organized and in their march, owing to inadequate supplies, suffered terrible hardships in the midst of the wilderness and the severe winter. Montgomery, without awaiting Arnold's arrival, attacked and captured the forts at St. John's, Champlain and Montreal, and advanced toward Quebec. The combined American force was smaller than the garrison, lacked artillery, and were greatly weakened from cold and hunger. Montgomery decided to carry the forts by assault, and before daylight on the morning of December 31, 1775, in a blinding snow storm and over ice gorges, Montgomery led his troops. The first barrier was taken after desperate fighting, and on to the second Montgomery calling out: "Men of New York, follow where your General leads." They had reached the base of the barricade, a flash and roar of artillery, and the Americans were repulsed with heavy loss. Montgomery lay dead, pierced with three wounds.

Major Gen. John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, in 1740. His brother James was afterward Governor of Massachusetts. They were the sons of an Irish immigrant. John was a lawyer, but early took up the cause of the people against the Crown, and in 1772 was a Major of the militia. In 1774 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and in December of that year he and John Langdon, another Irishman, resolved to turn the tables on the British, who were sending out forces to seize arms and ammunition which the revolutionists had secreted. Sullivan and Langdon with a party of "Minute Men" surprised the small garrison at Fort William and Mary, near Portsmouth, N. H., imprisoned the garrison and carried off 100 barrels of powder, sixteen cannon, several hundred small arms and a quantity of supplies. These they concealed until they were to equip the Colonists who turned them against the British at Bunker Hill. Both were threatened with arrest and execution by the British Governor, but they attended the second Continental Congress in May. In June, 1775, Sullivan was appointed a Brigadier General, and resigning his seat, proceeded to join Washington in the siege of Boston. He was one of Washington's chief aids and advisers, being an adept in discipline and the obtaining of supplies—the two chief requirements of the Continental armies. His first discovery brought to the attention of Washington and the Committee of Safety being that the army besieging Boston had only powder enough to fire three shots per man. He managed this so adroitly that the army was supplied without the deficiency becoming known. In the spring of 1776 he was ordered to Canada and assumed command of the survivors of the Montgomery expedition. Finding his position untenable he returned to Crown Point. He rejoined Washington in the defense of New York. At the Battle of Plattsburgh, on Long Island, he so maneuvered his forces as to attack the British, that while Sullivan and part of his troops were captured, the remainder of the American force escaped to New York, and on the retreat from New York, across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania, he commanded one of the four divisions. In the battles of Trenton and Princeton he was actively engaged. While the army was concentrated for an attack on Germantown, Sullivan with 1,000 men raided Staten Island, where Tories had been causing much annoyance, and captured 150 of them. For this he was brought before a court of inquiry and acquitted. He commanded the right of the American forces at the Battle of Brandywine, which withstood the attack of the combined forces till nightfall, and two days after surprised and defeated the British at Germantown. He was in command of operations in Rhode Island, but owing to the failure of co-operation by the French fleet, accomplished nothing. In 1779 he commanded the force which suppressed the Six Nations of Indians and the Tories in Western New York. He then retired from the army pen-

less. Sullivan had been one of the wealthiest men in New England, but through confiscation and devastation, and British edicts canceling all debts to him, he lost all. He was elected to Congress for two sessions. He was afterward Attorney General of New Hampshire, member of her constitutional convention, President of the convention which accepted the Federal Constitution. Governor of the State for three years, and Justice of the United States Court for New Hampshire for six years, dying in 1795, aged fifty-five years.

Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony" because of his reckless bravery, was born in East Town, Pa., in 1745. His father, Isaac Wayne, came from Ireland. Young Wayne graduated in mathematics and engineering, was land surveyor of his native county in 1774, member of the Legislature and the Committee of Public Safety in 1775. On hearing of the battle of Lexington he resigned his seat, raised a regiment of volunteers and was commissioned a Colonel. Early in 1776 his regiment was ordered to New York and thence to Canada, participating in the Battle of Three Rivers. Wayne being wounded. He conducted the retreat to Ticonderoga, saving the army from capture, for which he was appointed Brigadier General. He was in command of the rear guard of Washington's army in the retreat from New York to Philadelphia, repulsed and held in check the British and later drove them out of New Jersey. Returning to Chester, Pa., he recruited a regiment, joining the army on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, where he saved Sullivan's division from annihilation and successfully covered the retreat from the field. Five days later, September 16, 1777, Wayne turned upon the British at Warren, drove them back, but being surprised by reinforcements fought his way through and rejoined Washington. He opened the attack in the movement against Germantown in October, 1777, driving the British into the town. The movement resulted disastrously, and Wayne covered the retreat, finally effectually repulsing the pursuers at White Marsh. Then followed the trials of the campaign at Valley Forge. To save the troops from starvation Wayne made several raids into the enemy's lines, crossing into New Jersey, bringing in forage, cattle and horses. After months of inaction the British abandoned Philadelphia and started for New York, the American army following. On June 17, 1778, Washington called a council of war to prepare to attack the enemy, but of the seventeen officers present only two—Wayne and Cadwalader—favored Washington's plans. Later Washington ordered an attack, and Wayne was given command of the advance, 700 men. Coming up with the British rear of several thousand at Monmouth, N. J., June 28, he promptly attacked, was repulsed and driven back to a position which he held till ordered to retreat by Gen. Lee. He did so reluctantly. On the arrival of Washington with the main army he reversed the order, and Wayne's force was in the thick of the fight, which waged all day, ending in the repulse of the British, who retreated toward New York during the night. In July, 1779, he commanded the successful assault on Stony Point, and in the following year he broke up a Tory rendezvous at Bergen Neck, destroying their fort. In 1781 Wayne and his Pennsylvania troops were ordered to Virginia to assist in checking Cornwallis, and on July 5 attacked his rear guard. In the siege of Yorktown Wayne commanded in the two first attacks which captured the outworks, opening the way for the final assaults on the redoubts, in which he and the Pennsylvanians were under the French Gen. Vionen. After the surrender of Yorktown Wayne was ordered to Georgia, where after several months' fighting he defeated the Indians and Tories, drove the British into Savannah, which they evacuated July 12, 1782. Joining Greene in South Carolina, the British were concentrated in Charleston, which they abandoned in December. Wayne occupying the city. In July, 1783, after seven years of active service, Wayne returned to civil life, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature for two terms, and in 1792 was nominated by President Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He conducted the campaign which drove the Indians and their Tory allies from the lake borders and Ohio Valley, and forced England to acknowledge that territory as belonging to the United States. Gen. Wayne died while on his return from a mission to treat with Indians and receive the surrender of British forts on the lakes. His death occurred on Lake Erie December 15, 1796.

Gen. William Irvine was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1747, graduated from the University of Dublin, served as surgeon of the British navy in the war with France, resigning in 1763 and came to America, settling at Carlisle, Pa., where he attained an extensive medical practice. He was an ardent advocate of the rights of the colonies, and in 1774, as a member of the Pennsylvania convention, supported resolutions denouncing British taxation and recommending a Continental Congress. In 1775 he raised a regiment, marched to the relief of the army in Canada, participating in the disastrous battle of Three Rivers, being captured and held a prisoner for months. On his release he was made a Brigadier General and till the end of the war took active part in the campaigns in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, being wounded at Chestnut Hill. In 1782 he commanded at Fort Pitt, defending the then northwestern frontier against the British and Indians. In 1783 he was agent of public lands, then a member of Congress and the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania. He was active in suppressing the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, served as superintendent of military stores at Philadelphia till his death in 1801.

Gen. Seamen, of New Hampshire, who sacrificed his fortune to furnish supplies to the Colonial troops, was an officer of the Minute men who attacked and pursued the British sent to Concord to destroy military stores, aroused the Colonists, brought on the battle of Lexington, routed and chased the British back to Boston. He served as Adjutant General to Washington till forced by ill-health to retire, later served under Lafayette and was killed in the assault on the Yorktown redoubt in 1781.

Brig. Gen. William Thompson, of Pennsylvania, who organized the first regiment in that State, hastened Washington's aid in the siege of Boston; commanded one of the relief expeditions to Canada and after desperate fighting and hardships, was captured and held prisoner for years, all offers for his exchange being refused.

Lient. Gibbon, who led one of the forlorn hopes—decoys—in the assault of Stony Point, seventeen of the twenty being killed or wounded, but they held the post till reinforced and the fort was taken.

## PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

N. E. Second and Jefferson.

CUT RATE AND SPECIAL PRICES.

Our Prescription Department is in charge of graduates of pharmacy. Let us fill your prescriptions and save you 50 per cent. All patent medicines at special cut prices.

Nothing But Pure Drugs Handled.

We invite you to try an ice-cold glass of soda water free, dispensed from the largest and finest sanitary fountain in the South. It will introduce you to something nice.

With every ten cent purchase you get a coupon and chance for \$5 in gold awarded the last day of each month.

Fowler Drug Co.,  
SECOND AND JEFFERSON.

IF YOU WANT COAL QUICK CALL 315.

BYRNE & SPEED  
COAL CO.  
415 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.PITTSBURG, TAYLOR, OLIVE HILL,  
ANTHRACITE, C. C. B. POCOHONTAS.

Order By Telephone--Main 315 and 331.

....DECIDEDLY OF THE FINEST QUALITY.....

OLD  
Fortuna Whiskey  
Bottled in Bond.THE PHIL HOLLOWBACH CO. INCORPORATED.  
DISTILLERS.Albert A. Plock,  
PHARMACIST.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

COR. TWELFTH AND DELAWARE STREETS.

CHARLES J. NADORFF

JOHN B. NADORFF

NADORFF BROS.  
UNION BAR

Merchants' Lunch 9 till 1. Lunch always ready.

Home Phone 4083.

321 SECOND ST., BET MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

CHARLES BOESWALD

—DEALER IN—

Groceries, Meats and Vegetables,  
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

HOME PHONE 3266.

S. E. Cor. 16th and Walnut.

HERRMANN BROS.  
IMPORTERS  
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS  
Distillers and Wholesale Dealers in Finest Brands of Kentucky Whiskies, especially  
PEARL OF NELSON  
BOTTLED IN BOND.  
Telephone 1948. 234 Sixth Street.

WINES. LIQUORS. CIGARS.

MANHATTAN  
RESTAURANT  
AND LUNCH COUNTER.  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.  
504 W. JEFFERSON ST.  
OTTO E. VENT, Proprietor.  
VAL LESTER, Prop.  
Hot Lunch every morning from 9:30 to 12:30 o'clock.  
442 W. GREEN ST.VAL'S  
SALOON.

Xavier's College

W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Owned by the Xavierian Brothers. Classical and Business Courses. Preparatory Dept. Large Swimming Pool. Well Equipped.

Tennis Moderate. Bro. James, Sec.

339 FIFTH STREET.

339 F

## JOS. WALTON &amp; CO.



FIRST POOL PITTSBURG,  
OLD LEE,  
KANAWHA,  
PLUTO CANNEL COAL.

Lump, Egg and Nut Gas Coke, Cumberland, Blossburg, Smithing and Pocahontas Smokeless Furnace Coal.

Elevator and Yard Foot of Floyd St.

Both Phones 35.

MAIN OFFICE 227 THIRD AVE.

M. J. BANNON, P. BANNON, JR., L. J. VEENEMAN, R. B. BANNON,  
Pres. & Mgr. Vice-Pres. Secretary. Treasurer.

**Kentucky Vitrified Brick Co.**  
INCORPORATED.  
Manufacturers of  
**VITRIFIED PAVING BRICK**  
FOR STREETS AND ROADWAYS.  
Office, 508-512 W. Jefferson St. Works, Magnolia Ave., Bet. 9th and 10th.  
TELEPHONE 573. TELEPHONE 1252.

## Shorthand and Typewriting

Established Reliable System.

*Spencerian*  
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
INCORPORATED. Union National Bank Bldg.  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT  
Turner, Harris & Spencer.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

as taught at this institution is a valuable acquisition to any person. A stepping stone to success. Secures the best employment. Spencerian graduates are always in demand.

**Gran W. Smith's Son,**  
AL SMITH, Proprietor.  
Funeral Director and Embalmer  
Carriages Furnished for All Occasions on Short Notice.  
809 W. JEFFERSON STREET.  
TELEPHONE 810.

J. E. TRACY L. H. STRAUB  
BOTH PHONES 363.

**TRACY & STRAUB**  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
...AND EMBALMERS..  
1531 W. MARKET STREET.

D. J. DOUGHERTY S. J. McELLIOTT  
DOUGHERTY & McELLIOTT,  
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.  
Both Phones 2998 CARRIAGES FURNISHED FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
All Calls Answered Promptly, Day or Night.  
1231 WEST MARKET STREET.

HOME PHONE 88 CUMBERLAND 123  
**J. J. BARRETT'S SONS**  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
AND EMBALMERS.  
838 East Main Street.

PETER M. ANDRIOT & SONS  
  
WAGON MANUFACTURERS  
Carriage Repairing and Rubber Tires.  
205 and 207 WEST GREEN STREET.

THOMAS KEENAN,  
Funeral Director and Embalmer  
TELEPHONE 365.  
All calls promptly attended to, day or night.  
Carriages furnished for all occasions.  
1225 W. MARKET ST.

## GLENCAIRNE

The Home of Richard Croker  
Overlooks Beautiful  
Dublin Bay.

Here the Ex-Tammany Chief is  
Much Sought After by  
Old Friends.

In Sympathy With Home Rule  
And Could Easily Run For  
Parliament.

STILL TALKS OF POLITICS FREELY

Everybody has admiration for a man, even though they may not love him. When Richard Croker, an Irish-American, was "boss" of Tammany Hall and a leading Democratic politician, he was adored like a pickpocket. He did not say a word, but went right along attending to his own business. When he got through with politics he went to Ireland to live. Lately he won the English Derby, which is considered the greatest honor that any Englishman could be given. The very idea of the Derby purse being carried off by an Irish-American was shocking, but nevertheless it happened.

Richard Croker now lives at a beautiful country place in Dublin Bay, and has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Parliament. It would not surprise the Kentucky Irish American should he accept nomination and be elected.

Mr. Croker is much sought after by American correspondents, but he says little. His place in Dublin Bay is known as Glencairne, and was recently described by a Dublin correspondent who says he found Mr. Croker a very cordial host. Describing the home of Mr. Croker this correspondent says in part:

The entrance gate, in solid cut granite, seems rather strange to an Irish eye, and looks like the gable of a house in an old Belgian town like Broges. The lawns and flowerbeds are laid out with great taste, and today are a perfect riot of green and colors.

There are few buildings in Ireland like Glencairne. Most of the great residential houses in this country were erected in the eighteenth century, when domestic architecture was conceived in somewhat commonplace vein. Glencairne is not unique, but is certainly exceptional in Ireland. It is a noble pile, crowned with an Irish tower in the center and a beautifully chaste Italian portico running from the hall door to the west, round the building to the south, and so to the gardens. The house is built of cut granite, and part of the wall of the original building, once the residence of a well known Irish Judge, is incorporated in it.

The grand hall is the principal feature of the house. It is a large apartment in dark mahogany, with an elaborately carved and massive old Irish mantelpiece. Around are tables and writing materials, chairs, etc., as in a sitting room, and on the walls are portraits in oil of Mr. Croker's favorite horses and photographs of some of their famous relatives. All the chief rooms of the house radiate off this central hall, including the two I have already named, and the dining room and drawing room. In fact, standing in the grand hall you feel that you are in touch with the whole house. For the main staircase rises out of the hall also and so brings you at once to the upper part of the mansion.

The staircase is a noble one, six feet wide, also in carved dark mahogany. At the top there is a stained-glass window, with the arms of the various branches of the Croker family as given in Burke. On the left of the staircase, as you go up, there is a fine piece of tapestry, showing Glencairne itself, with gaily dressed women on the lawn. Setting aside the oratory and the fine corridor, there is nothing upstairs that Mr. Croker seems to be anxious to show you, except an old-fashioned bed in one of the rooms, which once, it appears, belonged to Daniel O'Connell.

The dining room is the most spacious room at Glencairne. The thing in this room, however, which Mr. Croker shows you with most interest is a quaint and Oriental-looking bowl, which he tells you with much satisfaction once belonged, like the old bed upstairs, to Daniel O'Connell. It is a punch-jug which would hold about a gallon of that inspiring concoction, which, according to a Cork poet, was accidentally discovered by St. Patrick; and Mr. Croker informs you, as he looks at it affectionately, that it was presented to the great Irishman by some of his admirers while he was in Richmond prison.

No one takes a keener or more sympathetic interest in the present Irish political crisis than Richard Croker. Moreover, there is no one who is more intimately consulted and whose advice is considered of greater value by the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Hall. The suggestion that Mr. Croker should join the Irish Parliamentary representatives in the House of Commons is the outcome of the spontaneous desire of his Irish friends, and although this active participation in the advancement of Ireland's interests is thus far refused by Mr. Croker it is still hoped by a large section of the Irish public that his objection may be overcome.

There is no rivalry between Mr. Croker and John Redmond, the Irish leader, and the mention of Mr. Croker's name to succeed Redmond is absurd. Mr. Croker said:

"There is no disposition in Ireland to carry the present agitation for home rule to the point of violence. The present Nationalist members of Parliament have the full confidence of the Irish Home Rule party. I anticipate no split between the anti-sectarian and clerical divisions of the party. The United Irish League will retain full control of the

home rule movement. The home rule cause is on the whole stronger in Ireland today than when Gladstone's bill was killed by the House of Lords. I believe the sentiment is fully shared by Irishmen in all parts of the globe. The movement for advancing Ireland's commercial interests by giving preference to all Irish goods is becoming a factor in the situation and should be earnestly supported by the Irish in America, for what is this but home rule in a small way?

"The practical duty of Irish-Americans at the present moment is to contribute liberally to the home rule cause. The Irish members of Parliament serve without pay and no cause can be properly advanced without working funds. Politically Irish-Americans might materially advance the cause if they had sufficient power in America to influence the Government to bring pressure upon Great Britain by a retaliatory tariff or other treaties. Irish prosperity has on the whole been increasing in recent years. This is due to two causes, partly to the continual emigration, which is reducing the strain upon the limited capacity of the country to support a large population under the present land system, and partly to the patriotic movement above referred to at home and abroad in support of the Irish industries. The British Government is most unwise in refusing home rule to Ireland. If it was granted Ireland would become one of the most faithful adjuncts of the crown. I feel assured that if the King had the settlement of the question home rule would be granted and that confidence is shared by a great majority of the Irish people, with whom King Edward is most popular."

## GOD'S GIFTS TO MAN.

When the Almighty Power the earth did form  
He divided day from night,  
And placed in space the mighty sun  
To warm and give it light.  
And from that heat the seed of life  
Has flourished to our day,  
As man and beast, fish and fowl,  
Exist upon its ray.

The sun's warm ray may give us life,  
But can not ease our grief,  
When lying on a bed of pain  
From which there's no relief.  
"Tis then that death, God's greatest  
gift to man,  
Will clasp us to its breast,  
Saying, "Peace unto thy troubled  
soul,  
For I will give you rest."

Another gift from Nature's God,  
Who knew our wants and needs,  
He planted in the human mind  
That passion known as greed—  
The motive power of progress  
That has advanced mankind  
From the rude hut of Adam  
To the Palace of our time.

Love and affection are other gifts  
From the Power that gave us birth,  
Transplanted here from heaven  
For his children on the earth.  
The tie that binds us to our own  
Makes home the seat of love,  
And planted in our mothers breast  
That kindness from above.  
—Finegan.

## UNITY READY.

Indiana Y. M. I. Grand Council  
at New Albany Next Month.

Unity Council, Y. M. I., is making preparations for the entertainment of the Indiana Grand Council of the order, embracing the Councils of Indiana and Michigan, which will meet in annual grand conclave in the Indiana city on August 27. Owing to the lack of hotel accommodations which the hotels of New Albany afford the arrangements have not been entirely completed, and it is possible that the hotels of Louisville will be called upon to take care of some of the council.

The first session of the meeting will be held at St. Mary's church, where high mass will be conducted by the Rev. Father George C. Borries, assistant rector of St. Mary's, and Grand Chaplain of the order. About fifty delegates are expected to attend the meetings. The grand officers, all of whom are expected to be present, are as follows:

Grand President Robert M. Riley, of Indianapolis; First Vice President J. Honek, of Lawrenceburg; Second Vice President Louis Richard, of Seymour; Grand Secretary James Deery, of Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer Charles F. Pfeiffer, of New Albany, and Grand Directors C. J. McIlrath, of New Albany; C. J. McIlrath, of New Albany; Dennis J. Quinlan, of Terre Haute; John Reiche, of North Vernon; and Joseph S. Sauer, of Brazil.

Unity Council will be represented in the Grand Council by three delegates. The order has made rapid strides during the past year both in accessions to membership and in the acquisition of new territory. Tipton and Logansport are two flourishing Indiana towns which will be represented in the grand council for the first time at this meeting.

The Committee on Arrangements which has in charge the details of the conclave is composed of the following: Charles F. Pfeiffer, Chairman; Peter W. Peter, C. J. McIlrath, Richard Fleming, Charles Skelly, Frank Zoeller and Fred Reisz.

## MOURN HER DEATH.

The death of Miss Lydia Fagan caused widespread gloom in New Albany, where her life had been spent. She was a young woman of many admirable traits of character, and among her friends and relatives she was a great favorite. Miss Fagan was the daughter of Mrs. John Fagan, 30 Vineennes street. Her funeral took place Monday morning from Holy Trinity church, of which she was a devout member. Rev. Father Curran officiating at the mass of requiem and speaking feelingly of the exemplary and Christian life of the deceased.

There is no disposition in Ireland to carry the present agitation for home rule to the point of violence. The present Nationalist members of Parliament have the full confidence of the Irish Home Rule party. I anticipate no split between the anti-sectarian and clerical divisions of the party. The United Irish League will retain full control of the

## SIMPLE LIFE

Led by His Eminence James Gibbons, the Great American Cardinal.

Lives in a Plain House and  
Does as Other Baltimore  
People Do.

Is a Hard Worker, Rising at  
6 o'clock Every Morning  
in the Year.

SMOKES THREE CIGARS A DAY

BE SURE TO CALL FOR

## McKENNA

WHISKY.

IT IS ALWAYS PURE.

H. McKenna, Distiller, Fairfield, Ky.

## FRANK FEHR BREWING CO.

INCORPORATED



Brewers and Bottlers

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PABST BEER  
ALWAYS PURE.

Brewed from carefully selected barley and hops—never permitted to leave the brewery until properly aged.  
TELEPHONE 1860.  
Louisville Branch—Fourteenth and Jefferson St.

## DRINK

Hofbrau and Pilsener Beer

BREWED BY

SENN & ACKERMANN  
BREWING COMPANY.  
INCORPORATED  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Telephone 452.

Cumb. Phone Main 1913

THE

WIEDEMANN  
BREWING COMPANY'S  
Celebrated Draught and Bottled Beers  
Sold at all leading bars and cafes. Renowned for purity, strength and excellent  
Gruber & Deuser, Managers, Louisville, Ky.

ASK FOR

FALLS CITY BEER  
ON SALE EVERYWHERE

HOME PHONE 7560 CUMB. PHONE W.

JOHN E.

WALTERS'

Clay-Street Brewer

812 and 814 CLAY STREET.

Telephone 209.

FRAN

ASK FOR

DIERSSEN

FINE DARK BEER

Telephone 1137.

ONE OF THE FINEST BEERS

JOHN F. OERTEL

INCORPORATED.

BUTCHERTOWN BREWERY

CELEBRATED CREAM

1400 to 1408 Story Avenue

BOTH PHONES 891.

READ THIS OVER.

My friend, if you are not insured, you should be. Represent the "Old Reliable" New York Life Insurance Co., a really mutual company which possesses assets of over \$47,000,000. We now write on annual dividends and policies and sell on installments, and non-forfeitable from date of issue. Will meet you at your office or residence any hour of day or evening and fully explain our plan to you. Your application will be paid to apply. Try me! Call by either phone or letter.

Respectfully submitted,  
CHAS. G. WOOD,  
1511 EVERETT AVE.

OFFICE 405 COLUMBIA BLDG.

PHONES—Residence Cumb. East 866; Office Home Phone 1407, Cumb. Main 1497.

Open For the S.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECUR

Picnics  
Socials  
Outing

This beautiful park has

improved this season and with new equipments thr

ties or Societies should o

agement of Phoenix Hill contracts;

two and a half times its weight of cow's milk.

The nutritive value of an egg is

# \$100,000 Worth of Goods Will be Closed Out

Time Set for the Clearance---Monday, July 8, to Monday, July 29.

We have \$100,000 worth of goods remaining in our wholesale stock and we are determined to effect an absolute clearance before inventory which is August 1. This gives us but two short weeks to clear the stock and in order to do it, we will quote prices regardless of present worth. Our sole object is to clear the stock—no matter the loss. Your object should be to come here and take advantage of the offerings, which undoubtedly have never been equalled at this time of the year.

ALL DEPARTMENTS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN THIS CLEARANCE SALE.

And prudent shoppers can ill afford to miss the event. Be on hand early Monday morning and do your shopping before the store gets crowded.

The Time to Buy is Now **J. BACON & SONS** The Place to Buy is Here

ESTABLISHED IN 1811  
MARKET STREET BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.  
INCORPORATED

## CORDIAL WELCOME

Given the Catholic Knights by  
Branch 25 Tuesday  
Night.

Response to the invitations is  
a week by Branch 25, Catholic  
Knights of America. St. John's  
Hall was crowded. Tuesday night,  
and when the meeting adjourned all  
felt that they had spent a profitable  
and pleasant evening. President  
William Meehan occupied the chair  
and stated that after a short business  
session there would be a discussion of  
the changes ordered by the last national  
convention in which all were  
invited to participate.

The last Supreme Council made  
some changes in the rates, and it was  
the purpose of hearing them fully  
explained that the members of the  
various branches were invited to attend,  
and to absent from the city. Supreme  
Delegate Michael Reichert was  
unable to be present, but his place  
was taken by Very Rev. Father  
Max, ex-Supreme Trustee McGinn,  
State Secretary Martin, Patrick Hol-  
ley, Theo. Kline, Michael J. Ford,  
John Minton and Eugene McCarthy,  
of the Uniform Rank, who fully ex-  
plained the necessity for and the  
working of the new law, which was  
necessary to perpetuate the order.

The meeting was good natured and  
harmonious and many different opinions  
were expressed, but after a full  
and free discussion it was deemed  
best to refer all the questions to the  
Central Committee with the request  
that body call a general meeting  
of all the Knights before any further  
action be taken. Before adjourn-  
ing cigars were passed around  
and all retired with praise for Messrs.  
Meehan, Desse, Mann, Hill and the  
members of Branch 25 for their hos-  
pitality.

## HELPED MANY REFORM.

Francis Murphy, the noted Irish  
imperialist advocate of blue ribbon  
line, died Sunday morning at Los  
Angeles, Cal., who has made his  
home for some years past. He was  
nearly one year old, and death was  
the result of his advanced age.  
At thirty-six years Francis Murphy  
became prominent in the temper-  
ence movement. He was born in Wexford,  
Ireland, in 1830, and served in the  
Irish army throughout the civil  
war. The "blue ribbon" movement  
began under his direction in Pitts-  
burgh in 1876. He was an eloquent and  
eloquent speaker and a man of mag-  
nificent appearance. The greatest  
men in the country were his firm  
friends, and he aided hundreds of  
men who had been in bitter—became good and  
reliable citizens, and the heads of  
many households. He had induced  
men to sign the pledge, and for  
sake wanted to live to be 100  
years old.

## YEARS DON'T SHOW.

Among the many old residents of  
Omaha present a younger ap-  
peared than Val Lester, for years  
a writer in this paper. His  
name runs back to the time when  
Omaha was in Main street, and  
here is any dispute as to what  
happened in the long ago old-timer.  
In leaving the decision to him,  
the excellent and orderly  
door to the Fifth-street  
green street, and every  
was visited by gray-haired  
to remember him as a  
were still boys. Age  
him and he has the  
smile and hearty hand-  
which he greeted his  
won favor—some—fifty

## WILL ASSIST.

Right Messrs. Thomas  
T. Meehan, John Hes-  
eph Lenihan, representa-  
tive Board, visited the  
Auxiliary for the  
them in the Irish  
summer festival  
will give at Sum-  
July 22. They  
the officers  
received the as-  
Balkans would  
support, which al-  
the success of the

## AS PARK BOUGHT.

ky State Board of Agricul-  
tural Douglass Park  
improvements and thus

secured a permanent site for the  
Kentucky State Fair, which will be  
held here every fall. Other sites were  
looked over and given careful con-  
sideration, but none possessed advan-  
tages like Douglas Park. The fair  
will open September 16 and continue  
for the entire week.

## DUBLIN HONORS CROKER.

The Dublin Corporation last Mon-  
day conferred the freedom of the city  
upon Richard Croker. This great  
honor has been conferred upon several  
other Americans, and shows the  
feeling the Irish have for this country.

## ARCHBISHOP ON STAFF.

Archbishop Ireland has accepted an  
appointment as Aid-de-camp on the  
staff of Commander-in-Chief James  
Tanner of the G. A. R., and will ride  
with him in his carriage in the Grand  
Army parade at Minneapolis, on Aug-  
ust 15.

## MEET IN JULY.

The national convention of the St.  
Patrick's Alliance of America is an-  
nounced to be held in Frankford, Pa.,  
during the month of July. This must  
be a rather new or very small organi-  
zation, about which very little is  
known.

## WOMEN'S INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent As-  
sociation, the strongest women's fra-  
ternal insurance organization in  
America, will this year hold its na-  
tional convention at Springfield,  
Mass., the opening session following  
the Pontifical high mass on the morn-  
ing of Tuesday, July 16.

## POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The celebration of Pope Pius X's  
golden jubilee as a priest will begin  
September 18 next, and continue  
throughout the succeeding twelve  
months, concluding on September 18,  
1908, the actual anniversary. The  
Holy Father has expressed the wish  
that no money be wasted on costly  
entertainments, receptions and the  
like.

## IRISH SILK COPE.

A beautiful cope of Irish white  
silk, with a clasp of Irish gold in  
Celtic design, is being made in Dub-  
lin for presentation to His Holiness  
Pius X. on the occasion of his coming  
jubilee. The design of the clasp is  
purely Irish, as everything about the  
cope and clasp will be. A jeweled  
spectacle case is being wrought of  
Irish material also for the Holy  
Father.

## OMAHA GREAT EVENT.

An event that will mark an epoch  
in the history of the church in Ne-  
braska will take place on the first  
Sunday in October, when the corner  
stone of the new Cathedral at Omaha  
will be laid with solemn ceremonies.  
The details of the celebration have  
not yet been arranged, but it is  
planned to make it the greatest  
religious demonstration that Nebraska  
has ever seen. Many Archbishops and  
practically all the Bishops in the  
West and Middle West will be pres-  
ent, while hundreds of clergy will be  
in attendance.

## FALL RIVER'S NEW BISHOP.

Rev. Daniel Fegan, rector of St.  
Bernard church at Pittsburgh, Mass.,  
who is named as successor of the late  
Bishop Stang of Fall River, was born  
in 1853, and graduated from St. Mary  
College, Montreal, in 1876. He studied  
theology at Troy Seminary and was  
ordained September 20, 1879. Father  
Fegan is recognized as a clever man,  
he is strong, ardent, pious and elo-  
quent, fond of work and capable of  
doing a large amount of it, a man  
who has been an inspiration for  
moral effort, temperance and education,  
and is today in all that makes  
up a good man's life, a splendid ex-  
ample of the best type of the Amer-  
ican Catholic priest. He has been an  
examiner of the clergy and a diocesan con-  
sultor.

## STEAMSHIP IN WARFARE.

The first officer of the United  
States navy to use steamships in  
warfare was Commodore David Con-  
ner, says the Boston Globe. He was  
quick to see and approve the ad-  
vantages possessed by the submerged  
propeller over the exposed side  
wheel. He entered the navy a few  
years before the War of 1812 with  
Great Britain. He was then eighteen  
years old and he entered with the  
rank of midshipman. He soon had an  
opportunity of seeing the briskest  
fighting of the war. He was a  
Lieutenant on the Hornet when he  
captured the Peacock and the Pen-  
guin. In the latter action he was  
severely wounded.



**\$3.75 A LOAD.**

**BEST BY EVERY TEST.**

**NO IMPURITIES. ALL HEAT.** Fox Ridge Coal is the choicest found  
on the celebrated Straight Creek, and we are the only dealers  
in Louisville handling the original article.

Five Telephones **SCANLON COAL CO.** Inc.

## IRISH NATIONAL GAMES

Promise to Be the Season's  
Greatest Outdoor  
Event.

ject. Gen. Sheridan's home for many  
years was in Chicago. After the war  
he won his bride there. His glory was  
Chicago's and Illinois'. It is for  
Chicago, the projectors of the move-  
ment feel, to repair whatever neglect  
may be responsible for the fact that  
the city so long has been without a  
striking memorial to him.

The commission provides for a  
statue in bronze one-half greater  
than life-size. It will represent Gen.  
Sheridan as a man of peace as well  
as of war. It will depict him coming  
home from the war holding the reins  
of his horse in one hand, and his hat  
in the other, with his head slightly  
inclined in acknowledgement of hon-  
ors bestowed upon him. The long,  
straight sword, which he always car-  
ried, is sheathed by his side, and the  
horse stands with curved neck, as  
if proud of the greatness of its bur-  
den. In size the statue will be similar  
to that of Gen. Logan, erected in  
Grant Park, and will cost about  
\$50,000. It will be placed at the  
north entrance of Lincoln Park, at  
the head of Sheridan road.

## SAME OLD TALE.

The Irish national games and sum-  
mer festival of the Ancient Order of  
Hibernians promise to be Louisville's  
biggest outdoor event of the season.  
Meetings of the various committees  
are being held regularly and all re-  
port splendid progress. Interest in  
the field games continues to grow  
and many entries have been received.  
Last Sunday the General Committee  
held an enthusiastic meeting, and so  
encouraging were the members that  
they will be disappointed if there is  
not an attendance of over 10,000. It  
is expected that quite a number of  
our local societies will be entered in  
the single and team events, but those  
that will attract most attention are  
the contests arranged for the girls  
and women. The grounds at Neshawka  
Park are being put in the best of  
condition and on July 22 will present  
the finest athletic field in the city.  
Among the divisions there is a rivalry  
in the sale of tickets that make sure  
certain with anything like fair  
weather.

## VINCENTIANS.

The Catholic Advance of Wichita  
asserts that prohibition does not pro-  
hibit in Kansas. It is the old story  
and proves that neither communities  
nor States can be made good by the  
passage of laws that savor of ex-  
treminism.

## PRETTY CUSTOM.

One of the prettiest religious cus-  
toms in all the world prevails in  
Mexico. No matter what may be the  
status or wealth of individual mem-  
bers of a parish, all are dressed alike  
when they attend church. Women  
may and do possess Parlarian gowns,  
but they are not for vulgar display  
in the house of God. All women  
must dress for church in plain black  
gowns, with black mantillas for the  
head. Thus do the priests of Mexico impress on their  
people that notwithstanding earthly  
disparity, all are equal in the sight of  
God.

## KEPT COOL.

A man and his wife were once stay-  
ing at a hotel when in the night  
they were aroused from their shum-  
bers by the ery that the hotel was  
afire.

"Now, my dear," said the husband,  
"I will put into practice what I have  
preached. Put on all your indispen-  
sable apparel and keep cool."

Then he slipped his watch into his  
vest pocket and walked with his wife  
out of the hotel.

When all danger was past he said,  
"Now you see how necessary it is to  
keep cool."

The wife for the first time glanced  
at her husband.

"Yes, William," she said, "it is a  
grand thing, but if I were you I  
would have put on my trousers."

## IRISH MUSIC

Hath Charms to Soothe or Stir  
the Heart of Any  
One.

A writer after reading a poem in  
"Voices from Erin" makes these  
grateful observations:

"Isn't that Irish, and isn't it soulful  
and sweet—so much so that it almost  
causes one to wish he were Irish, if he  
is not? There is a soulfulness about  
Irish poetry not found in that  
of any other land, and that is be-  
cause the children of Ireland are so  
loving and so loyal. No matter how  
far they may be from the island, nor  
how kindly nor how badly the fates  
are treating them, they are ever  
ready to sing a cheery heart-song for  
Ireland far away. These songs appeal  
to those of us who are not of the  
tribe of St. Patrick, and all because  
they are sung from the heart out,  
because they are true and because  
they are soulful."

"The Irish minstrel laughs as he  
sings of the pleasures and pastimes,  
and real tears tinkle as he chants  
the sad stories of Ireland. The flavor  
of Irish song is so rich and so  
peculiar, and so delightful that it can  
not be mistaken, nor can it be imitated  
even by those who are adepts at  
making poetry, and experts in com-  
peting for tone and flavor."

The Catholic Advance of Wichita  
asserts that prohibition does not pro-  
hibit in Kansas. It is the old story  
and proves that neither communities  
nor States can be made good by the  
passage of laws that savor of ex-  
treminism.

## INCIDENT OF SHILOH.

During the battle of Shiloh an offi-  
cer hurriedly rode up to an aid and  
inquired for Grant. "That's him with  
the fieldglass," said the aid.

Wheeling his horse about, the offi-  
cer furiously rode up to the General  
and, touching his cap, thus addressed him:

"Chenier, I wants to make one re-  
port—Schwartz's battery is took."

"Ah!" said the General. "How was  
that?"

"Well, you see, Chenier, de  
Sheshenists come up in front of us,  
and de Sheshenists flanked us, and  
de Sheshenists come up in de rear  
of us, and Schwartz's battery was  
tak."

"Well, sir," said the General, "you  
of course spik the guns."

"Vat," exclaimed the Dutchman,  
in astonishment, "schipke dem guns,  
schipke dem nice new guns! No; it  
would schippe dem."

"Well," said the General sharply,  
"what did you do?"

"Do?" By Jiminy, we charge—the  
Chenier brigade, Chenier—we  
charge and took dem back again!"

In order to prevent milk from  
burning while being boiled first rinse  
the saucepan thoroughly with cold  
water and rub it with a little fresh  
butter before pouring in the milk.

## INSURANCE AT LOWEST POSSIBLE COST.

**THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

OVER 57 YEARS OLD.

Has a record unsurpassed for prompt payment of claims and  
fair dealings with its policy holders. Examine these rates  
on our

## NEW CONTROVERTIBLE TERM POLICY:

Age	Annu. Premium	Age	Annu. Premium
20	\$9.22	25	\$10.01
21	9.43	26	10.17
22	9.58	30	10.93
23	9.71	35	12.11
24	9.86	40	13.67

This policy written up to and including AGE 60 YEARS.

Why hesitate when you can secure Insurance  
at so small a cost.

**LOREN B. WILLIAMSON, MANAGER  
KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY.**